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few sample plates which have been issued characterize the work as excellent. These volumes cannot but be of great interest and value to all members of the geologic and geographic professions and also to laymen.

The arrangement of the material in the nine volumes is as follows:

1. Relief features due to weathering and disintegration.
2. Simple features due to stream erosion.
3. Complex features due to stream erosion.
4. Land forms influenced by the nature and composition of rocks.
5. Features influenced by geologic structures.
6. Glaciers and relief features associated with ice action.
7. Relief features due to wind work.
8. Shore-line features.
9. Relief features due to vulcanism.

The Executive Committee of the commission consists of J. Brunhes, E. Chaix, and Emm. de Martonne. The American members of this commission are W. M. Davis and Wallace W. Atwood.

The price of each volume of the series has been placed at Fr. 30, and it is contemplated that 48 plates, the equivalent of one volume, will be issued each year.

W. W. A.

Illinois State Geological Survey. Bulletin No. 16. Urbana, 1910. Pp. 402; pls. 37; figs. 9.

This volume deals chiefly with the oil, coal, lead, and zinc resources of the state, and contains the following papers: "The Administrative Report for 1909," by Frank W. DeWolf, acting director, pp. 11–23; "Elizabeth Sheet of the Lead and Zinc District of Northern Illinois," by G. H. Cox, pp. 24–41; "Oil Resources of Illinois with Special Reference to the Area Outside the Southeastern Fields," by Raymond S. Blatchley, pp. 42–176; "Studies of Illinois Coal," a series of papers consisting of: An Introduction, by F. W. DeWolf, pp. 178–81; "The Illinois Coal Field," by A. Bement, pp. 182–202; "Chemical Composition of Illinois Coal," by S. W. Parr, pp. 203–43; "The Geology and Coal Resources of the West Frankfort Quadrangle," by G. H. Cady, pp. 244–65; "The Geology and Coal Resources of the Herrin Illinois Quadrangle," by T. E. Savage, pp. 266–85; "The Geology and Coal Resources of the Murphysboro Quadrangle," by E. Wesley Shaw, pp. 286–94; "Mine Rescue Work in Illinois," by R. Y. Williams, pp. 295–99; "Diamond Drill Core from Franklin County," Interpretation by Jon Udden, pp. 300–301. The volume contains also a paper on the

"Faunal Succession and the Correlation of the Pre-Devonian of Southern Illinois," by T. E. Savage, pp. 302–41, and a joint paper by Udden and Todd "Structural Materials in Illinois," pp. 342–90.

F. M. H.

Mineral Resources of the United States, 1909. Washington: U.S. Geological Survey, 1911. Part I, "Metals," pp. 617, plate 1; Part II, "Nonmetals," pp. 942.

The usual statistical tables are extended to include 1909. A general increase in production over that of 1908 is shown, but only a few products have recovered to the high values of 1907. Among these is aluminum, which showed in 1909 an increase of 206 per cent over 1908.

Compared witht the figures for production in 1908 only thirteen out of the seventy-four items listed show a decline. Of these platinum shows an increase in total value in spite of a 15 per cent decrease in production. Iron and copper show notable increase, both surpassing in quantity the output for 1907.

Among other changes the following points are of interest:

California shows an increase of 20 per cent in its petroleum output, partly due to the development of the Coalinga field. Colorado shows a general decline in its major products but a slight increase in total value.

Renewed activity in the Joplin district increased Missouri's zinc output by 4,000,000 lbs., bringing it almost up to the production in 1907.

The opening of great porphyry deposits in the Ely district brought Nevada into fifth rank among copper producers with an increase of 350 per cent over the previous year.

The shut-down of the Homestake mines decreased the gold output of South Dakota by more than $1,000,000.

As in 1908 California led in oil production with Oklahoma second. Illinois continued in third place in spite of a slight drop in output.

Conservationists will note with some satisfaction the continued increase in the use of retort ovens in the coke industry.

A. D. B.

High School Geography, Physical, Economic and Regional; Pts. I and II, Physical and Economic. By CHARLES R. DRYER. American Book Co., 1911. Pp. 340.

The author of this new high-school text is already well known for his elementary textbook of physiography published eleven years ago and for many valuable papers upon Indiana geography. The present work is an attempt to combine an outline of commercial geography